BROOKLYN'S DILEMMA.

Tilton in Court and the Libel Suit Ended.

NEARING THE END.

Frank Moulton Keeping General Butler Company.

An Explanation of His Absence-Missing Links.

The Investigating Committee Finishing Their Labors.

THE SITUATION IN BROOKLYN.

The situation remains unchanged in the great scandal case. The only thing new, and upon which the public may congratulate itself, is the prospect of an early adjournment of the Committee of Investigation sine die. Such an event cannot fail to meet with general approbation upon all sides, as it will have the tendency of bringing the whole matter before the Courts, where a satisfactory adjustment can be had. There is but one opinion prominent in the public mind with regard to the result of the deliberations of the committee, and that is that the verdict will be in favor of the pastor of Plymouth. The decision of such a constituted body will not be satisfactory outside that church circle, and do good can therefore come of it in the matter of making restitution to the much defamed shepherd of the Plymouth flock. Mr. Til-

AN EXTENDED INTERVIEW with the District Attorney yesterday, and is anxious of vindicating his character before a properly constituted court of justice. The result of his conference did not transpire. Mr. H. W. Sage yesterday circulated the following card for publication in the evening and morning news

The Plymouth Church Investigating Committee earnestly request that all persons who have been invited to testify before them in the matter now under examination appear before them to morrow (Tuesday) evening, at eight o'clock, as that will probably be the last meeting for the reception of testimony.

H. W. SAGE, Chairman.

A REASON FOR THE ABSENCE OF MR. MOULTON. A reporter of the HEBALD while in conversation with a citizen yesterday touching the motives which could induce Frank Moulton to keep out of the way of the Plymouth church Investigating Committee so persistently, was placed in possesslon of a theory which, if true, would at least furaish a reasonable solution for that gentleman's diffidence in regard to explaining the Beecher letters of apology to Tilton, "and sich." The gentleman with whom the writer conversed remarked

letters of apology to Tilton, "and sich." The gentleman with whom the writer conversed remarked that a few months ago the firm of Woodruf & Robinson, of which the mute and mysteriously mutual friend, Moulton, is a member, was under a cloud because of some transactions which were not satisfactory to the United States Internal Revenue authorities. He alleged that Mr. Moulton was, in the eyes of the chief Treasuty official, Mr. Jayne, the principal offender in the little difficulty with "Uncle Sam." It, therefore, became highly easential for Mr. Moulton to straighten matters by an explanation. Influence is always a powerful lever in making CLEAR EXPLANATIONS, no matter how definite or explicit the narrator of facts may be, when said narrator happens to be an interested party in the matter. Now, according to the story of the gentleman with whom the writer conversed, Mr. Moulton went to his "mutual friend," Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, and that distinguished divine went to Washington. An explanation followed at headquarters of the government, which in the end proved satisfactory to the buildogs who guard the lederal Treasury, and the rugged road was made smooth and even in the path of the parties concerned. "One good turn deserves another" is an old saying, and if it should happen to be verified in the present instance it would unraish a solution of the off-repeated query, "Why does not Frank Moulton come forward and testily "" Mr. Beecher has certainly invited him to go before the committee and "tell all he knows." The invitation may have been extended and received solely in a Pickwicklan sense, or it may not. It is for the public to determine. Circumstantially, it is a point which would supply a missing link in the chain of evidence as to the mooted "whys and wherefores" of Frank's bashiulness "upon this occasion."

THE BEECHER COMMITTEE.

The Plymouth Church Investigating Committee met last evening at the residence of Mr. Augustus Storrs, No. 34 Monroe place. There was a full attendance of the members. Among the witnesses heard were Mrs. Tilton, Mr. and Mrs. Moses Beach, Dr. Minton and two unknown ones. The testimony taken was understood to be of no particular moment, but was chiefly explanatory of certain points heretofore testified to by Mrs. Tilton. Dr. Minton's evidence went to show the weak condition of mind which Mrs. Tilton was in alter the

miscarriage when she signed the confession at the dictation of her husband.

The committee in the early part of the evening decided upon giving Mrs. Thiton's cross-examination and testimony in full to the New York press; but, owing to some unexplained induences brought to bear upon them, later in the night changed the programme and refused to furnish it. Mrs. Thiton took her departure from Mr. Storrs' about nine o'clock, in company with Mr. Ovington, and visited the residence of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. Mr. Moulton did not come before the committee. It was believed that one of the strange men before the committee was Mr. Frank Carpenter.

TILTON IN COURT.

On Wednesday last, it will be remembered, Mr. Theodore Tilton appeared before Judge Riley at the Third District Court to answer a complaint made against him by one Wm. J. Gaynor, who took it upon himself to bring an action against him for libelling the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. Ex-District Attorney S. D. Morris, who appeared as counsel for Mr. Tilton, moved that the case be dismissed, or that it be adjourned for a week so that the opinion of the District Attorney might be obtained in regard to the right of a disinterested citizen making a complaint, such as Mr. Gaynor had made, without the knowledge or consent of the party alleged to have been liberled. The District Attorney of the county is Mr. John Winslow, one of the members of Plymouth church and likewise one of the Plymouth Church Investigating Comnittee. Possibly in consideration of the position he occupied in the case he hesitated to give an ion upon which the Judge and counsel might act immediately and thus dispose of the case either one way or the other, and yesterday it did not transpire at the court that he had expressed his views at all upon the matter.

THE CURIOUS were at the court in large numbers an hour before the time fixed upon for calling the case. There were a number of ladies among the spectators, anxlous to get a glimpse of one of the great actors in the social scandar, at least, and listen to the proceedings. Mr. Tilton appeared in the court room, in company with his counsel, at ten o'clock. His brow was somewhat corrugated and he had a scowl upon his face, indicating his displeasure at

being the central object of so much attraction. He passed to the Jaoge's private room, where he remained until the cases of a number of persons charged with various offences were disposed of.

This being at last done, Mr. Tilton returned, when Justice Riley said:—in the case against Mr. Tilton I would say I entertained the complaint in the case and issued a warran against the defendant, believing it to be my duty to do so. I had no knowledge of the complainant or his position in the master. The defendant was arrested on that warrant and appeared before me personally and by consent, and the complainant also appeared at the same time, when it was admitted by the complainant, and thus made known to me for the first time, that the complaint was not made with the knowledge or cousent of the person alleged to have been libelled. Now, while it is true that libel is a public offence, it is also true that it is such offence because of the private wrong and ce because of the private wrong and y it indicts upon the person ed Complaints of this kind namely originate

with the person assailed, although it is not always absolutely essential that this should be so, and many cases occur when third persons may properly interfere without nearring oddam or censure of any kind. As the public offence, however, consists in the injury done or threatened to the individual, it is hardly consistent with legal principles to assume a crime from any composition or publication, however virulent, when the person therein is mentioned, who is generally supposed to be the best judge of what affects his own reputation, declines or omits to prosecute therefore. The person mentioned in the publication complained of is a citazen of Brooklyn, to whom the courts are as accessible as to the complainant, and in this case he has not seen fit to make any complaint, and does not unite in this prosecution. I have concluded at this stage of the case that it is my duty to dismiss the complaint, not because the complainant did not have a right to make it, but because the person alteged to have been libelled does not now unite in the prosecution; but, as I may be wrong in my view of the law, I will incur no risk of error in the matter. I

been libelled does not now unite in the prosecution; but, as I may be wrong in my view of the
law, I will incur no risk of error in the matter. I
shall not, therefore, dismiss it now, but give notice
that I will do so on Wednesday morning next at ten
o'clock, to which time the case stands adjourned.
My object in thus postponing the final decision
being to afford the complainant an opportunity to
apply to the Supreme Court for a writ of mandamus to compel me to proceed, if I am in error in
refusing. In this event I shall cheerfully perform
whatever may be regarded as my outy in the
premises, otherwise I shall terminate the case as I
have already stated.

whatever may be regarded as my cuty it can premises, otherwise I shall terminate the case as I have aiready stated.

Mr. Gavnor—Do I understand Your Honor to decide I have not a right to make this complaint? Judge—I did not so state.

Mr. Gavnor—Then your reason for leaving me to apply to the Supreme Court for a writ of mandamus to compel you to proceed is because the party libelied does not unite with me in the prosecution of the defendant?

Judge—That is the reason.

Mr. Gaynor then stepped up to the Judge and stated to him in an undertone that if he would hear mm a moment he would withdraw the complaint.

Judge—Having postponed the case I cannot do it.

Judge—Having postponed the case I cannot do it.

plaint.

Judge—Having postponed the case I cannot do it.

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Mr. Moris said, in conversation with a reporter, that Justice Riley was perfectly right in his decision. If he had done otherwise he would have been severely criticised by one of the two factions which this great scandal has made. The counsel did not think the complainant Gaynor would be so foolish as to carry the matter to the Supreme Court.

Mr. Gaynor, when questioned concerning his intentions, remarked that he had not yet decided whether he would carry it to the Supreme Court. As to the decision of Judge Riley, he did not know how to consider it, as the Justice had acknowledged that he (Gaynor) had a right to make the complaint, and further acknowledged that it was tenable. Why he should dismiss it was beyond the complaint, comprehension. The general sentiment of the community upon the decision was favorable thereto, as no person of intelligence recognized the propriety of dragging Mr. Beecher, Mrs. Tilton and other people of refinement before a justice's court, where no earthly good was to be attained by the airing of the scanda for the mere gratification of a prurient curiosity on the part of disinterested people.

WHAT MATTHEW HALE SMITH SAYS.

Mr. Tilton, in conversation with Rev. Matthew Hale Smith the other day, said :- "My ultimatum now is that Mr. Beecher shall resign his charge: that is the expiation of his fault that I ask." Mr. Smith says :- "The only two things the public now want is to have Mr. Beecher say unequivocally whether these letters or quotations from letters, reproduced in Mr. Tilton's statement, are genuine, and, if so. What they mean. and the circumstances under which they were written. Mr. Beecher, with all his wealth of words and power of reasoning, cannot deceive the average public mind. Let him explain those letters, and I feel confident no other testimony will be asked for, and that the verdict of the people will be almost unanimous one way or the other, and as correct as it will be unanimous." Mr. Smith further says :-

will be almost upanimous one way or the other, and as correct as it will be unanimous." Mr. Smith further says:—

Mr. Thiton told him that the first information he had that his wife had any communication with the livestigating Committee was the morning following the evening that she appeared before the committee, when, at six o'clocx, she came into Mr. Tilton's sleeping apartment and informed him that she had been before the committee the previous night, and also gave him the substance of her statements to the committee. She then added, as Mr. Smith says Mr. Tilton represents, that her mind was made up to leave Mr. Thton, and that she was inly determined not to live with him longer as his wife, and in a lew minutes after she left the house, saying that she was going to the residence of Mr. Ovington. Ar. Tilton said he regarded her going off as "a sudden minf," and he soon after followed her to the residence of Mr. Ovington, remained to breaklast there and had an interview with his wife. He reasoned somewhat against this nasty step; but his wife remained firm, and retterated her determination to sever forever, so far as her act could do it, the relation that had existed between them. It is relation that had existed between them, and that the invitation of the committee to appear before them reached nim only two hours before the time fixed for his appearance. He went, however, and was present at the time named. Besides the members of the committee of the Besides the members of the committee of the Besides and movements of the occasion a preparation for luture publicity which he was not then prepared for. His frame of mind then was to state his grievance without going into details to men who would not act as int and honorable arbitrators in the matter, and who woul, be disposed to exouerate him from the charge of being the standerer of hr. Beecher provided he fillton could show that his grievance was based upon facts that were a justification of his course. He could not regard the committee as one to which he sono

FRANK MOULTON THE GUEST OF GENERAL BUTLER.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., August 3, 1874. Mr. Frank Moulton, the mutual friend of Beecher and Tilton, is the guest of General B. F. Butler, at

HISTORY OF PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

Plymouth church stands now so prominently be fore the public that a resume of its historical features will not be uninteresting to the reader whose opportunities for attendance on the services prevent him from becoming familiar with the details of its history. The following are some of the more salient points, summarized by the Brooklyn

Bagle:

WITHIN ITS WALLS,
rich and sacred with the memories of famous orators, legislators, statesmen, glited women, litterateurs and divines, has been heard the voices of the agitators of anti-slavery, when it was almost dangerous to speak the words aloud. The silvery tongued Weadell Philips, the scholarly and eloquent Samner, the glited and crudite William Lloyd Garrison, the radical and impassioned Gerrit Smith, the brilliant Cortis, the statesman shoemaker Henry Wilson, John B. Gouph and scores of the greatest and ablest expounders of anti-slavery have given utterance to their views and made the grand old edince fairly ring with their eloquence and the magnetism with which they pronounced their convictions. It is here that Chapin, with glowing Imagery and majestic and elegant English, has spoken of "Woman's Work" and the "Roll of Honor." Here Mrs. Livermore, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, Lucy Stone, Junia Ward Howe, Mrs. Tracy Cutler (the Western lemaic lawyer), Lucy Harper, Henry B. Blackwell and Colonei T. W. Higginson have explained and expounded the nature of their peculiar views, generally preceded by the late David Coombes, dressed in revolutionary costume, who, taking his stand in front of the plaitorm, would proceed to unroll sundry mathematical problems, proving beyond a doubt his caims on certain families, to whom he had loaned money some tharty vears ago, until he was ejected from the ouilding in spite of withering glances which he cast at the disturber of what he called

Here it was that the world-famed casta diva, Adelina Patti, sang her sweetest notes in "Moses in Egypt," and thrilled the hearts of thousands by her exquisite rendition of the "Last Rose of Summer," Here Parepa has filled the building with her melody, and moved her audience to tears. Here Theodore Thomas and his orchestra have performed the inspired oratorios, symphonies and sonatas of Handel, Beetnoven, Mozart and Gluck. Here poor Harry Sanuerson, Milis and Rubinstein "the great" have made the plano speak, and the Buil has evoked, by the aid of his magical bow, the poetry of sound. Charles Dickens, in the winter of 1867, told of "Tiny Tim," "Boo Bracht," "Boots at the Holly Tree inn" and "Poor Jo," and drew such crowds that carriages lined both sides of the street for blocks, "FREE SPEECH."

and "Poor Jo," and drew such crowds that car-riages heed both sides of the street for blocks, while many encamped outside of the church on the previous night of the reading, by the light of bondies, in order that they might secure seats. Here the famous Plymouth organ concerts have

been held on Saturday afternoons, and the great

been held on Saturday afternoons, and the great church organ (the largest, with one exception. In America) has pealed orth, on Sunday mernings and evenings, its tidings of great Joy. Here the Prince of Wales, and Presidents Lincoln and Grant have attended divine service. It is here that Congregational singing is heard at the best, and, perhaps, in the history of no church has it been carried to such a high state of perfection. The visitor to Plymouth for the first time will probably never forget the inspiration incited by the vast assemblage rising and literally singing with all their heart and soul "The Shining Shore," "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," or "Homeward Bound."

New York ROUGHS AT CHURCH.

Probably no church in the United States has experienced so many anxious, exciting and memorable Sunday services as has Plymouth. It was on Sunday evening, June 8, 1856, that the services were of a peculiarly exciting nature, it having been reported by the New York papers of that day that a gang of New York roughs expected to visit the church in the evening and create a general disturbance. The Mayor of Brooklyn and the Chief of Police were notified, and a large posse of police were detailed in citizens' dress to watch the evening services, while a number of the regular attendants of the church armed themselves with revolvers, and prepared to give the ruffians a good warm Congregational reception in case they should attempt to demolish the church building or disperse the congregation. As the hour for the evening service drew nigh crowds and gangs of rough looking men from the worst localities of New York and Brooklyn formed in front of Musicai Hall, at Fulton and Orange streets and on adjacent corners, and when the church was opened a number of them waised in, out be—aved with great decorum when they observed the immense crowd in attendance. After remaining awhile they passed out, muttering as they did so a lew iil chosen remarks about "damned aboutionists and negro worshippers." Finally, as the audience were listening w

was a unit a view of creating a sensation or for the purpose of raising a prodigious excitement in the neighborhood.

THE SALE OF A LITTLE SLAYE GIRL.

On Sunday morning, February 5, 1850, a little mulatto slave girl, ten years old, and valued at \$500, occupied a seat by Mr. Beecher on the plainform. She was brought to Brooklyn from Washington, D. C., by Rev. Bishop Faikner, then a member of Plymouth church, but now pastor of the Mediator Congregational church, Rochester avenue and Herkimer street. The reverend gentleman having obtained permission from her master, and determining to secure her freedom if possible, he introduced her to Mr. Beecher, by whom she was presented during the services of that memorable sunday morning to his congregation, accompanied by a statement of the object in view, and a request for a liberal contribution of money in order that she might be rescued from slavery. The collection taken up that morning in the courch, together with a collection taken up for the same purpose by the Sunnay school in the morning was very great, one of the ladies in the magnetic factor of the ladies in the morning was very great, one of the ladies in the audience, Miss Rose Terry, a sister of Major General Terry, dropping a gold ring in the contribution box as it passed. This ring was alterward placed by the pastor on the finger of the little slave girl with the remark that it was her freedom ring. She was then named after Mr. Beecher and Miss ferry, Rose Ward.

A LIVE SLAVE WOMAN.

On Sunday, June 1, 1861, a similar incident transpired at Plymouth church, when Mr. Beecher slave girl with the remark that it was ner freedom money among her white abolision iriends he would by her master that if she could raise her freedom money among her white abolision iriends he would be willing to release her from slavery. Accordingly with her owner's permission she was brought to Brooklyn. When the announcement was made to the congregation of Plymouth church that the sum of \$500, exclusive of jewelry, had been raised by c

greation of Plymouth church that the sum of \$500, exclusive of jeweiry, had been raised by collection in the church the applause that followed lasted for several minutes.

The First Long Island volunteers.

On a Sunday in April, 1881, during the slirring and exciting period of early rebellion days, Mr. Beecher preached a sermon to the First Long Island (innanry) volunteers, better known as the "Brooklyn Phaianx," and of which one of his sons was an officer. On the same day the congregation contributed at the conclusion of the morning services the sum of \$3,000 to aid in equipping the regiment for service in the field.

In the autumn of 1882 the church played its part well in providing accommodations for the defenders of the Union, a regiment of Maine volunteers "on its way to the front" occupying the building, and sleeping for two nights on its cushioned seats.

The FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF PORT SUMTER.

On April 12, 1853, a large number of the members of Piymouth church and Mr. Beecher celebrates the lourth anniversary of the surrender of Fort Sumter, by Major Anderson, the steamer Quaker City conveying the Plymouthites to the fort, where Mr. Beecher delivered the address. On their return, while stopping at Fortress Monroe, the excursionists were grieved to hear that the fourteenth President of the United States, Abraham Lincoln, had suffered death at the hands of THE ASSASIN John WILKES BOOTH, and when the party reached Brooklyn it was publicly announced that Mr. Beecher would preach a sermon on the martyred President on the following Sunday morning, April 24, 1895. The services on that memorable morning in spring will never be forgotien by those who participated in them. They are vividly portrayed in Harper's Magazine by an eye witness as follows:—

Presently the seats were all full. The multitude seemed to be solid above and below, but still the newcomers tried to press in. The platform was fringed by the legs of those who had been so lucky as to find seats there. There was loud talking and comfined to the for

fringed by the legs of those who had been so lucky as to find seats there. There was loud talking and southing, and even occasionally a little cry at the doors. One boy struggled desperately for his life or breath. The ushers, courteous to the last, smiled pillingly upon their own efforts to put ten galions into a pint pot. As the hour of service approached a small door under the choir and immediately behind the manogany dess upon the platform opened quietly and Mr. Beecher entered. He stood looking at the crowd for a little time without taking off his outer coat, then advanced to the edge of the platform and gave some directions about seats. He indicated with his hands that the people should pack more closely. The ushers eviently pleaded for the pewholders who had not arrived; but the preacher replied that they could not get in, the sears should be filled that the service might proceed in silence, the turned and opened the door. Then he removed his coat, sat down, and opened the hymn book, while the organ played. The impatient people meantime had climbed up to the window shis from the outside, and the great white church was like a hive, with the swarming bees hanging in clusters upon the outside.

ple meantime had climbed up to the window silis from the outside, and the great white church was like a hive, with the swarming bees hanging in clusters upon the outside.

The service began with an invocation. It was followed by a hymn, by the reading of a chapter in the Bible and a prayer. The congregation joined in singing, and the organ, skilfully and firmly played, preventing the lagging which usually spoils congregational singing. The effect was imposing. The vast volume filled the building with solid sound, it poured out at the open windows, and filled the still morning ar of the city with solem melody. Far upon every side those who sat at home in whitary chambers heard the great voice of praise. Then am did the hush of the preacher, overpowered by emotion, prayed fervently for the stricken lamily and the bereaved nation. There was more singing, before which Mr. Beecher appealed to those who we've shaling to sit closer, and for once to be incommead, that some more of the crowd might get in; and as like wind blew freshly from the open windows, he had middle the audience that a handkerchier laid upon the head would prevent the sensitive from taking cold. Then, opening the Bible, he read the story of Moses going up to Pisgah, and took the verses for his text. The sermon was written, and he read caimly from the manuscript. Yet at times, rising upon the hood of leeling, he shot out a solemn adjuration, or asserted an opinion with a liety emphasis that electrified the audience into applause. His action was intense, but not dramatic, and the demeanor of the preacher was subdued and sorrowful. He did not attempt to speak in detail of the President's character or career. He drew the bold outline in a few words, and, leaving that task to a caimer and fitter moment, spoke of the lessons of the hour. The way of his death was not to be deplored; the crime itself revealed to the duliest the gnastly nature of slavery; it was a blow, not at the man, but at the people and the government; it had utterly failed, and finally

a manly sorrow and sympathy that cast its spell upon the great audience, and it was good to be there.

There was another hymn, a peal of pious triumph, which poured out of the heart of the congregation and seemed to lift us all up, up into the sparkling, serene, inscrutable heaven.

The ground on which the present buildings of Plymouth church stand comprises seven lots, 83 leet by 200 feet, and extends from Orange street to Ciranberry street, forming a part of what is known to olid Brooklynites as the "Hicks estate," the property at one time having belonged to John and Jacob M. Hicks, representatives of one of the oldest and weathnest families of Brooklyn, Hicks street having been named after the family. In 1823 the Pirst Presbyterian church purchased the property of the Hickses and erected thereon a church edifice, fifty-six by seventy feet, fronting on Cranberry street. At that period the little village of Brooklyn possessed a population of less than one thousand people, and the erection of a caurent on what was regarded and known as larm property and in the midst of green fields, where cattle were wont to browse, was looked upon with feelings of doubt and distrust. But notwithstanding the prophecies of a few timid members of the congregation the society waxed strong and grew in grace and wisdom until the dimensions of the congregation that of the building could entirely insufficient to accomplish the children of the congregation, targe nu whom were obliged to attend other the children of the congregation, targe nu whom were obliged to attend other the children of the congregation and should and of the property of the Biologian of the congregation and the children of the congregation and the property of the surface of the congregation and the children of the congregation and the children of the congregation and the property of the property of the surface of the congregation and the property of the su

by seventy-two feet, were added to the already prosperous little church.

Rev. Joseph Sanford was called to assume pastoral charge of the new congregation, and continued in that capacity irom 1823 to 1829, a period of five years, when he was superseced by the Rev. Daniel L. Carroll, D. D., who was succeeded in turn in 1837 by the Rev. Samuel H. Cox, D. D., a name familiar to old church goers of this city. The Rev. Dr. Cox continued in charge of the congregation even after the society had removed, in 1847, to their new church edifice on Henry street, near Clark.

A New congregational clurch called Por.

Among all these churches and in a city with a population of 60,000 souls there was but one Congregational church (the Rev. R. M. Storrs, Jr., church of the Pilgrims). The necessity for an additional Congregational church was therefore felt and demanded. Accordingly Messrs. John T. Howard, Henry C. Bowen and Seth B. Hunt, of the Church of the Pilgrims, and Mr. David Hale, of the Broadway Tabernacle, held a consultation with a view to establishing a new Congregational church, were about removing to their new edifice on Henry street, near Clark, the property which they had heretofore occupied on Cranberry street was offered for sale at \$25,000. The locality and purchase money asked for the Cranberry street was offered for sale at \$25,000. The locality and purchase money asked for the Cranberry street church property seemed to impress the foregoing gentlemen as a favorable spot for the establishment of a new church organization, and after due deliberation Mr. Howard was authorized, on behalf of the committee, to purchase the property on the following terms:—\$20,000; to remain on mortgage. In June, 1846, the sale was consummated, and, according to the manual of Plymouth church, Messrs, Charles Rowland, David Hali, Jira Payne, David Griffin, Henry C. Bowen, having jor its object the formation and establishment of a new Courgegational church in Brooklyn:—'The meeting was opened by prayer, after which David Hale made som

Resolved, That religious services shall be commenced, by Divine permission, on Sunday, the 18th day of May, that being the first Sabbath after the house was to be vacated.

HENRY WARD BEECHER'S CALL TO PLYMOUTH.
Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, at that time pastor of the Second Presbyterian church of Indianapolis, Ind., and a young man, thirty-lour year old, happened to be in the city, naving, through the influence of Mr. William P. Cutter, of New York, an intimate friend of the rising young Congregational preacher, been invited to deliver an address before the American Home Missionary Society in Max, 1847. Mr. Beecher accepted the invitation, but for some reason delievered the address before the Foreign Missionary Society, instead of the society to which he was originally invited to speak. Some of the members of the new Congregational church heard Mr. Beecher's effort, and were so well pleased, that he was invited to preach the opening sermon of the Cranberry street Congregational church; the following notice of the coming event appearing in the Eagle of Saturday, May 15, 1847:—

"The Congregational church on Cranberry street (late Dr. Gox's) will be open for religious worship to-morrow morning, atternoon and evening, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, from Indianapolis, Ind., is expected to preach morning and evening, and Rev. N. H. Eggleston, from Ellington, Conn. in the afternoon. The iriends of this new enterprise, also all who are willing to add in the establishment of a new church in that section of the city are respectively invited to aitend."

How odd the words that "section of the city" sound to the thousands of the readers of the Eagle to-day. It should be stated in connection with the foregoing amouncement of Mr. Beecher's first sermon in Brooklyn, that he had been engaged in the ministry about ten years, having first entered upon his pastoral labors at Lawrenceburg, Ind., in 1837, where he remained for a period of two years, and then removing to Indianapolis, and from thence to Brooklyn, so that much of the freshnes

the wild and undeveloped lands of the great West, when here the first was the first was a cognizant, even at that early time (1847), of Beccher's great abilities, not only as an eloquent preacher, but also as an original thinker and learless speaker. Mr. Cutter gave a very interesting sketch of his efforts in carrying on negotiations with Mr. Beccher for his final settlement in Brooklyn, at the sliver wedding, held in Plymouth church, October, 1872. He said that he (Cutter) had heard of Beccher while travelling in the West, and when Plymouth church was established it occurred to him that Beecher was the man to fill the pulpit. With this object he went to Indiana, heard the young man and was more than satisfied. He then fixed matters with the New York Missionary Society, so that they brought him on here to preach their anniversary sermon, and thereby gave the Plymouthites a chance to satisfy themselves concerning his qualifications. They were satisfied, and determined to call him, did call him, and he, Cutter, hung around Indiana, using all the influence he could command, until Beecher determined to accept the call. Mrs. Beecher was then in ill health, and had been told that Eastern air was necessary for her restoration, and this, among other things, was one of Mr. Beecher's strongest reasons for coming to Brooklyn.

The following statement will show the annual

Date.	Admissions.			Di.	N.	5
	On Profes	By letter	Total	jismiss i ons, deaths, &c	Net increase	Total at close of year
847 848 849 849 851 851 853 853 853 853 854 855 856 857 857 858 859 859 859 859 859 859 859	1 556 500 433 332 133 133 133 133 133 133 133 133 1	55 94 85 55 55 46 43 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45	57) 136 136 139 88 161 79 61 132 42 63 78 134 135 135 135 135 135 135 135 135 135 135	41 117 125 40 51 53 43 55 43 55 43 55 66 76 67 76 67 77 78	566 1466 1255 61 1333 39 100 5774 26,525 488 91 466 524 545 545 545 545 545 545 545 545 545	1,368 1,459 1,477 1,530 1,582 1,676 1,723 1,776 1,851 1,936 2,066 2,177
Total	2.040	1,489	3,529	1.230	2,299	32,451

In 1854, 1858 and 1856 the register was carefully revised and many members' names stricken off who had in fact left or died long before. This accounts for the apparent excess in the number of dismissals in those over other years.

PLYMOCTH CHURCH SUNDAY SCHOOL.

The Sunday school was opened on September 5, 1847, with an attendance of 10 teachers and 28 scholars. In May, 1848, it numbered 25 teachers and 140 scholars, with an average attendance of 140 in all. in December, 1850, the attendance was 174; in December, 1855, 159; in December, 1860, 1851, 489; in 1801, 489; in 1801, 489; in 1802, 590, and has ever since ranged from 700 to 750; while the whole number of teachers and pupits attending with histore or tess regularity is now nearly 1,000. The actual attendance on the first Sunday in January, 1874, was 131. The superintendents of the school have been as follows:—

Benry C. Bowen, from September, 1847, to Januat . 1848. Lulage Eames, from January 1, 1848, to January

Edward Corning, from January 1, 1849, to January 1, 1851, to Janua Edward Corping, from January 1, 1849, to January 1, 1851.
Henry E. Morrill, Jrom January 1, 1851, to January 1, 1861.
George A. Bell, from January 1, 1861, to January 1, 1866.
Rositter W. Raymond, from January 1, 1866, to

January 1, 1870.
Charles C. Duncan, from January 1, 1870, to January 1, 1874.
Robert R. Raymond, from January 1, 1874, to the

present time.

The expenses of the school were defrayed in part by the teachers and in part by subscriptions and collections in the church until January, 1800, when they were assumed by the society, which has ever since provided for them out of its current receivits.

has ever since provided for them out of the school has always met in a room above the receipts.

The school has always met in a room above the lecture room. When the church was rebuilt, in 1849, a room sixty-lour feet long by 24 feet wide was assigned to the school, but the Bible classes were held in separate rooms. In 1859 the Social Circle Parlors were annexed to the schoolroom, thus doubling its capacity. But even this space was lound entirely insufficient to accommodate the children of the congregation, large numbers of whom were obliged to attend other Sunday schools.

THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE CHURCH.

Out of the pew rents of the last five years alone the sum of \$78,950 has been applied to strictly mission purposes, exclusive of all expenditure upon the control or its own Sunday school.

The collections of the church for benevolent objects of all kinds (exclusive of pew rents, but including contributions in the schools), so far as any records remain, have been as follows:—

These figures do not include any contributions not taken under the immediate supervision of officers of the church or society, and represent only a very small part of the donations of the concregation. Recently, an effort was made to ascertain the centributions of members outside of the church collections; and it was found that over \$300,000 had been given in one year, for charitable purposes, by the public subscriptions of a small portion of the members. Concerning the private charities of these members, and the general donations or all the rest of the church, no trustworthy estimate can be made.

THE OPPICERS OF PLYMOUTH CHURCH FOR 1874 are as follows:

Pastor—Henry Ward Beecher; installed November II, 1847; residence, No. 124 Columbia Heights. Pastoral Helper—Samuel B. Halliday, No. 69 Hicks street.

Street.
Clerk of the Church—Thos. G. Shearman, No. 20
Nassau street, New York, and No. 31 Hicks street,
Brooklyn.
Treasurer—Stephen V. White, No. 210 Columbia
Heights.
Deacons—John T. Housed, No. 214 Hicks street.

Brooklyn.

Treasurer—Stephen V. White, No. 210 Columbia Heights.

Deacons—John T. Howard, No. 174 Hicks street; Charles M. Morton, No. 196 Sands street; Reupen W. Ropes, No. 28 Remisen street; Eimer H. Garbutt, No. 101 St. James place; Benoni G. Carpenter, No. 96 Clinton street; Sammei E. Beicher, No. 113 North Oxford street; Robert R. Raymond, No. 123 Henry street; John B. Hutchinson, St. Mark's place, near New York avenue; Henry W. Sage, St. Mark's place, near New York avenue.

Deaconesses—Mrs. Mary W. Halliday, Mrs. Frances L. Pratt, Mrs. Julia P. Hawkins, Mrs. Mary L. Thalheimer, Mrs. Isabella P. Beecher, Mrs. Mary A. Panning.

Examining Committee—Pastor, Pastoral Helper and Clerk (ex officio), Daniel W. Talmadge (clerk), Lysander W. Manchester, Thomas J. Tilney, George H. Day, David H. Hawkins, Henry M. Cleveland.

Music Committee—Pastor (ex officio), Rossiter W. Raymond, John A. Powie, Wallace E. Caldwell. Samuel E. Belcher, Horatio C. King, Henry N. Whitney.

Committee on Church Work—Pastor (ex officio), George A. Bell, Eimer H. Garbutt, Reuben W. Ropes, John T. Howard, Augustus Storrs, John B. Hutchinson, Assistant Clerk, Daniel W. Talmadge. Auditors, Lorin Palmer, Moses K. Moodey. Treasurer Deacons' Fund, E. H. Garbutt.

THE OFFICERS OF THE SUNDAY SCHOOLS ARE:—Plymouth Sunday School—Superintendent, Robert B. Raymond, No. 123 Henry street; Assistant Superintendents, Rossiter W. Raymond, George W. Brush; Secretary, Frankin H. Cowperthwalt; Assistant Superintendents, John W. Stanton; Secretary, Frankin H. Cowperthwalt; Assistant Secretary, C. H. White; Librarian, George Alfred Bell; Assistant Librarians, Ernest Buestow, Paul Grosser, Henry Kick, William A. Brown; Missionary, Charles M. Morton, No. 295 Sands street.

Mayflower Mission School—Superintendent, Dr. Hiram B. White, No. 97 Henry street; Assistant Superintendents, Rossiter W. Mayflower Mission School—Superintendent, Dr. Hiram B. White, No. 97 Henry street; Assistant Superintendents, Pavid M. Morton, No. 296 Sands street.

Mayflower Mission School

Crane.

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY.

Trustees—James Freeland, President, No. 140
Columbia Heights; Horace B. Chafin, No. 59 Pierrepont street; Lorin Palmer, No. 142 Columbia
Heights; John B. Hutchinson. St. Mark's place,
near New York avenue; Henry W. Sage, St. Mark's
place, near New York avenue; Rulus R. Graves,
Morristown, N. J.; Augustus Storrs, Treasurer,
No. 34 Monroe place; Moses S. Heach, No. 96
Columbia Heights; Daniel S. Arnold, No. 25 Montague street. Columbia Heights; Daniel S. Arnold, No. 25 Montague street.
Clerk of the Society—Henry Chapin, Jr., No. 173
Schermerhorn street.
Sexton and Clerk of the Trustees—Harvey S.
Weld, No. 49 Willow street.

THE COMMITTEE.

The following members of the committee have been interviewed in regard to the present situation. They are not very communicative;—

MR. AUGUSTUS STORRS
was found at his office, No. 73 Worth street, New
York. He was evidently burdened with the cares
of business, and was not in a communicative

of business, and was not in a communicative mood.

"Have you seen the Tribune's account of Mrs. Thiton's examination ?" queried the reporter.

"No, sir; I haven't; indeed, I don't read the papers nowadays."

"Do you know whore Mr. Moulton is ?"

"Id o not, nor do I care, particularly. I have no special interest in the gentleman."

"Do you think he will testify before the committee?"

"I really cannot say."

MR. S. V. WHITE
had "gone down East to see his lamily," but would probably be back to-morrow morning. The question was asked another member of the committee, if, as was rumored, Mr. White had determined to see Mr. Moulton during his absence. The gentleman replied that the committee, as a whole, were very anxious to see Mr. Moulton, but he did not believe Mr. White was particularly interested in his whereabouts enough, at least, to look him up.

ANOTHER MEMBER,
who did not wish his name mentioned, said that the Tribune's account was evidently "a garbied rehash" of what had been published on Sunday.

who did not wish his name mentioned, said that the Tribune's account was evidently "a garbled rehash" of what had been published on Sunday, with a little added. It was evident that some one who had access to the meetings of the committee was betraying its confidence by imparting the results of its sessions to the press. He assured the reporter that not one word of the testimony had been published with the committee's consent except Mr. Tilton's cross-examination.

"Do you know where Air, Moulton is?" said the Argus man.

"No, I do not."

"Has the committee made any effort to find him?"

reasons for coming to Brooklyn.

THE PROGRESS OF THE CHURCH.

The following statement will show the annual progress of the church and the great increase in membership since the opening of Plymouth, in line 1841;—

"No, 1 do not.

"Has the committee made any effort to und him?"

"Yes; we have written to where he was supposed to be, but have received no reply."

"Will the work of the committee continue much longer!"

"Have you heard anything of or from Mr. Moulton?"

"No, sir; I have not."
"Do you think he will to tee?"

"I don't think he will. He has been invited to testify, but you see he cleared out and will not. I think it would be much better for himself to come forward and tell all he knows, and I know it would be more satisfactory to the parties most interested."

"When will the will testify before the commit-

osted."
"When will the committee's work be done?"
"It will procably close to morrow night."
"Then Mr. Moulton will not get a chance to

speak?"
"Probably not; we have urged him to come forward, but ne will not."
"Will all the testimony be published when the committee closes its labors?"
"Yes; every word, except, indeed, some of the minor testimony which the committee do not consider important enough to give verbatim even in their own report. Mr. Beecher's statement will be given as soon as he makes it—probably in a day or two."

MR. H. B. CLAFLIN
said he had not been at the committee meetings
for some days, and could tell nothing about what
they had done or intended to do.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Hypocrisy and Virtue. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

Incomprehensible, in a Christian community, is

this Tilton-Beecher scandal. I have read attentively and, as far as possible, with an unprejudiced mind, Tilton's charges, his cross-examination, Mr. Beecher's and Mrs. Tilton's denial of Tilton's charges, most of the subsequent interviews with Titon and the thousand and one comments by newspapers on the subject. I have endeavored in put myself in the place of a juror, to decide for

myself alone as to the guilt or innocence of the parties concerned. My mind has not yet been made up to render a verdict to myself; for the whole evidence has not yet been given to the public, and, of course, not to me. But I have read and heard sufficient to make me wonder at several phases of the case when I view it in the light of common sense. This scandal, it seems, has been festering

among all these people-Beecher, Bowen, Tilton and their numerous satellites-for the past eight or ten years, and it is but just now coming to a head. Titton is charged with all sorts of immoral acts advocating free love in its most revolting

acts—advocating free love in its most revolting phases and practising according to his teachings. All this time he has been retailing out to his friends that Beecher has seduced his wife and destroyed the happiness of his bome. Beecher, Tilton, Mouhton, Bowen, Mrs. Tilton and a host of others have been fully cognizant of all these charges against the two principal parties.

Now, I want to ask a few questions, in the first place as to Mr. Moulton. He projesses to be a irrend to both parties, knowing all these charges to exist. He probably knows of the facts in the case of Mr. Tilton, and yet he claims, in a Christian community, to be his friend, even so far as to love him. I simply ask, is he also "one of the wicked ques," that he cannot break irrendship with a man who has violated his marriage vows and made his house a den of corruption?

be numbered among "the wicked ones," I cannot conceive now they could sleep a single night without horrid dreams haunting them and urging them to do something to stop the sian-der, if slander it should prove to be. And what are we poor outsiders to do, who have been iree from hearing the gossip which must have been opprevalent in the city of Churches, and who have before looked up to these men as saints in the household of God? Must we decry all religion as humbug and simply a cloak to cover sin? I trust not. Emerson says, "Hypocrisy is the homage that vice pays to virtue." Whichever way the great battle ends, it cannot be but that a great lesson will be given for all to study and profit by who desire to act justly in the sight of God.

The Church Jary. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

I must say that I am at times puzzled to know whether Beecher is not the accuser and Tilton the accused. Were a trial of the kind instituted and conducted in the far regions of Africa men would not be astonished at the partiality of the so-called judges, but to witness such trumpery in the civilized City of Churches is a disgrace to the land. If justice is sought and is to be obtained let Mr. Tilton seek it in our courts, where white ties and robes are on a par with the common garments, for really, after such a farce, nothing in his favor can be expected. The gentlemen of the jury, in endeavoring to protect their church, are damaging Mr. Beecher's case; and if his case is as clear as his church people pretend it is why not let it stand on its own merits? VOX POPULL

"Scraphic Sourings." TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

I have been wounded in the house of my friends.— Psaim.

While I bitterly deplore the injury done to the cause of religion and morality by the present most grievous scandal, I don't know whether to find most fanit with Mr. Beecher's Christianity or Mr. Tilton's non-Christianity. Mr. Beccher's spiritual yearnings and seraphic soarings after the infinite did not prevent his presumed guilt. Mr. Tilton's

uxorious gloating over his wife's spiritual attributes and her paradoxical whiteness of soul is still worse. It is a disgrace to common sense still worse. It is a disgrace to common sense—
an insult to every virtuous ma'ron in the land.
Standing with his household gods shattered
around him the injured husband may think that
there is something sublime and chivalric in his
palliation of a crime which, in all ages, has been
thought worthy of the severest punishment by
divine and human laws. But we cannot agree
with him. The outcast Magdalene bathed the feet
of the Savionr with her penient tears. "The adulterous woman denieta her guilt, she wipeth her
lips and says I am clean, I have done no wickedness."

ess."
There should be no maudlin sentiment, no poisonous sophistry on a subject of such grave If Mr. Tilton chooses to palliate or cond ni Mr. Thion chooses to paintate or condone his wile's offence (supposing her guilty) he is at per-fect liberty to do so; but at present he ought to have the good taste not to comment or enlarge upon her mental or spiritual idiosynerasy. CONSTANT READER.

PRESS COMMENTS.

The Run of Mr. Tilton's Private Papers. [Berleigh's letter to Boston Journal.]

This affair, like Aaron's rod, swallows up all other subjects. It is the topic at the breakfast table, on the cars and on the Exchange. Mothers complain that the girls and boys get up before breakfast, watch the newspaper man, seize the paper and devour the scandal before the family is stirring. The newspaper offices in Brooklyn are having a second edition of war times. The bulletin boards are mammoth and crowds surge round the office for the latest editions. The Eagle is Mr. Beecher's own. The Argus, a newly started paper, battling for position and fame, has the inside track; for being Mr. Tilton's organ, it gets the earlier information and has the run of Mr. Tilton's private papers. The committee has never been satisfactory to the public. Personally above reproach, their personal relations to Mr. Beecher make them a tribunal that ought not to deal with parties oatside of Plymouth church. The publication of what is called the cross-examination of Mr. Tilton, with the omissions charged, has not increased the public confidence. The demand is nearly universal in the secular religious press, that the investigation must now be thorough, let it strike where it may. The demand is that Mr. Moulton, Mr. Carpenter, Mr. Beecher, Mrs. Bullard and others named must come into court. The Woodhull's have returned and are as happy as Mother Cary's chickens in a storm. Beecher's own. The Argus, a newly started paper,

"Now that Beecher Has Shouted the Tally-Ho of the Hant."

[From the Troy Budget.] Last week closed without the great problem as to Beecher's guilt or innocence having been solved. We do not give the myriad statements and rumors of the week in relation to this greatest scandal of the times—because neither bottom or daylight has yet been reached. Our Saturday night despatches bring us a gushing letter from Mr. Beecher to Mr. Tilton. Also the "'As the committee made any effort to find him?"

"Yes; we have written to where he was supposed to be, but have received no reply."

"Will the work of the committee continue much longer?"

"I hope not and think not. You will get all the testimony when we are through."

who did not want his name mentioned, said that he and the other members were greatly surprised at the publication of what purported to be Mrs.

Thion's examination.

"Have you heard spritting of or low Mrs. tried, and the question is, did Beecher commit adultery? and not, is Tition insane—by genealogy? The bottom truth of this affair is what the public will have now that Beecher himself has shouted the taily-he of the hunt. Subteringes are not now in order.

Mr. Plimpton Speaks for Mrs. Hooker.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]
The New York Tribune hints at the part Mrs. Isabella Hooker, a sister of Mr. Beecher, played in the preliminaries of the Brooklyn scandal. Theodore Tilton could, if he chose, tell a very amusing story of her visit to New York a few years ago, de-termined to compel "Henry" to mount the pulpit and make humble concession in the face of the great congregation. He might also enlighten the public as to the means employed to moderate her zeal, close her lips and send her back to Hartiord without having moved upon the Plymouth pastor.

Indicter-Judge-Jury. (From the Norwich (Conn.) Bulletin.1

Henry Ward Beecher is being tried by a commistee of Plymouth church. The action was of their own choice, and they probably will conduct the examination as it seems best to them to do it. And ver to hear the complaints which are made every day one would think that the people were inday one would think that the people were indicier, judge and jary. If people choose to make up their minds one way or another before the committee report they have a parient right to, but must allow the committee the right to sit just as long as they deem it necessary. In a control justice the evidence for the defence is not allowed until that for the prosecution is all in, and it seems to us eminently fair for Mr. Beecher to withough his testimony until all the others shall have testined, so that he may have an opportunity at one time replying to all charges and statements that may be made.

Mr. Beecher on the Value of Truthful-

A man who stands in the midst of affairs, tested, tried, proved to be a man of unswerving integrity, a man of absolute truth, a man that is true, faithful, honest, honorable, is more valuable than gold, even in a commercial point of view. A man in politics, who, though he may be ambitious and partisan, is shown to be laithful, honorable and trust ful-even in politics such a man, in the long run, wins. One reason why there are so many n rooms and puffballs in society is that men for swear morality. In the great bustle of commerce, in the conflict of affairs, in the heated ways of public lite, men think that it is not only safe but justifiable and profitable for them to set asite the fundamental qualities of true mannood. That is the reason way when they are cut down they never rise again. We honor great men; but it does not take much to make a great man in a community where there are newspapers. Great men have a campaign; great men have one term in Congress; great men have one term in Congress; great men have one term in Congress; great men have a few years or a ten years' career in the State Legislature, and great men fail, and, once tailing, never rise again. It does not hurt some things to tail. The clastic ball when it fails, may not spring up, but it is solid yet; but find me an apple that, though fair of skin, is rotten at the core, and let that once fail, and what becomes of it? However tempting it looks, when the snaking hand once touches it, and it fails, shall it rise again? rooms and puffballs in society is that men for

who has violated his marriage vows and made his house a den of corruption?

Again, of Mr. Beecher. He, too, must have known of Thiton's teachings and practices. Way did he feel so anxious to retain the friendship and love of one who had so agraded himself in the light of common morality? Why did he still desire so strongly to continue his love, friendship and respect for such a man? Is it not monstrous and passing all belief? Is he also "one of the wicked ones?" It appears to me to be very strong evidence against him, this lear of breaking friendship to Mr. Beecher and Mr. Titton nonest in their friendship? If so, they, too, must be numbered among "the wicked ones." There must have been many members of Plymouth church who have had full knowledge of these repeated charges made by Thiton against Beecher. If they, too, are not to